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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

GIVES FOOD BUDGET, RESETTLEMENT FIGURES

COMPARES WORKER'S FOOD BUDGET TODAY WITH PREWAR -- Repatriant, No 42, 21 Oct 49

The 1939 yearbook of the Main Statistical Office contains data on consumption of the more important food articles by a worker's family. Figures are given on the number of kilograms of food consumed yearly by a consumer unit belonging to that group of workers whose earnings were considered as average for the entire working class. Thus, a typical four-member family, composed of the head of the family, wife, and two children, one 14-17 years old, and the other 3-7 years old, is considered as 3.15 consumer units, with the male head of the family figured as one consumer unit, the wife as 0.85, older child as 0.8, and younger child as 0.5.

According to the 1939 statistical yearbook, annual prewar consumption of food per consumer unit was as follows: bread 152.2 kilograms, rolls and baked goods 11.3 kilograms, flour 20.9 kilograms, cereal and rice 8.0 kilograms, peas and beans 3.6 kilograms, potatoes 190.6 kilograms, various vegetables 51.3 kilograms, milk 64.8 liters, butter 2.0 kilograms, cheese 0.4 kilograms, cream 1.5 kilograms, eggs 38.9, meat, smoked meats, and fish 30.7 kilograms, other fats (excluding butter) 9.5 kilograms, sugar and sweets 20.1 kilograms, and fruits and fruit preserves 4.0 kilograms.

This amount of food multiplied by 3.15, cost the worker 63.8 percent of his earnings.

The amount of food which the consumer unit consumed in prewar times (according to averages computed by the Main Statistical Office) can be purchased today for 30,901 zlotys. Therefore, food for a four-member family, 3.15 consumer units, costs 97,338 zlotys per year or 8,111 zlotys per month. In December 1948, the Institute of National Economy gave 16,035 zlotys as the average salary of workers in state industries. In January 1949, salaries were increased by 10 percent, thereby making the average salary per worker 17,638 zlotys. The monthly average salary of a miner is 17,787 zlotys. Whereas the prewar food bill amounted to 63.8 percent of the monthly salary, today's food bill of 8,111 zlotys constitutes 45.8 percent of the earnings, if we accept 17,700 zlotys as the average monthly salary.

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At present, due to a steady improvement in the worker's standard of living, consumption of individual food articles is greater. For this reason, the worker in Poland spends more than 45.8 percent of his salary on what is considered today the minimum requirement for food.

Not only can the same amount of food which the worker consumed before the war be purchased today for less, but today the worker is better fed without curtailment of other family requirements.

477,229 FAMILIES SETTLED IN WESTERN TERRITORIES -- Polska Zbrojna, No 340, 11 Dec 49

In the first 10 months of 1949, 22,700 landless and small farmholders' families were settled in the western territories. Of this number, 10,494 families (45,062 individuals) moved to the western territories under the 1949 resettlement program. They brought 7,514 horses and 12,000 cows. The remaining families were repatriates or landless peasant families.

Among the leading areas in the resettlement program are the southern and southeastern powiats of Bialystok Wojewodztwo, which fulfilled 131 percent of the 1949 resettlement plan by 1 November, Pomorze Wojewodztwo with 104.9 percent, and the eastern powiat of Poznan Wojewodztwo with 94.5 percent.

From the funds of the State Investment Plan for 1949, loans up to 110,000 zlotys were given each family to buy horses, and up to 80,000 zlotys for the purchase of cows. The total amount of all loans granted to resettled landless and small farmholders' families in the western territories exceeded 697 million zlotys in 1949.

In addition, each resettled peasant family received a grant of 10,000 zlotys. An appropriation of 103 million zlotys was earmarked for these grants. Peasant families who settle on the western territories by the end of December 1949 may also receive loans of 190,000 zlotys for the purchase of livestock.

Since the start of the resettlement program for the western territories, 477,229 families have been resettled on farms and tracts of land. They occupy 3,593,789 hectares of usable land. This figure does not include the local Polish farm-owning population.

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